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SEEING IS BELIEVING.

NUMBER OF ADVERTISEMENTS A 127

IN YESTERDAY'S "WORLD".

NUMBER OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN 2.619

COUNT FOR YOURSELF.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE PLOT THICKENS

President Cotterill Wanted Home to Explain Things.

And What's This Story About Woodworth, Who Is Dead?

A Dressmaker Exposes the Friends "Electric Process."

The Sugar Conspirators Said to Be Canada at Present.

The return of W. H. Cotterill, President of the now practically defunct Electric Sugar-Refining Company, from Ann Arbor, Mich., is now anxiously awaited by his friends in this city who want him to explain a few unpleasant stories about himself and his past

J. U. Robertson, Treasurer of the Electric Sugar-Refining Company, turned pale when an Evening World reporter showed him at 69 Wall street this morning this clipping from a morning paper, dated July 29, 1876:

THE FLIGHT OF A LAWYER.

His Clients Defrauded and His Large Family Heartlessly Abandoned.

William Henry Cotterill, of London, who

Mr. William Henry Cotterill, of London, who had enjoyed an unimpeached reputation, and numbered among his clients many great mercantile houses, came to New York about five years ago and opened an office at 31 Nassan street, and his European reputation, his knowledge of mercantile law and his familiarity with the practice of British courts won for him a goodly array of clients—English merchants, widows, pensioners and others having claims originating abroad. Then Mr. Cotterill enlarged the sphere of his operations and undertook the investment of money belonging to his clients.

Within the past five weeks Mr. Cotterill has been rarely found in his office, still he satisfactorily explained away his absence, saying that he had urgent business in Boston and elsewhere. One of his most confiding clients, who had given him charge of \$22,000 for reinvestment, was a Major Patterson, late of the British army, a veteran who had retired from the service and come to America to find a home for himself and his sged mother. Distrustful of the lawyer, the Major went to Boston and found him. Cotterill apologized gracefully, and said he would return to New York at once and hand him over his money. He did return to the city, but failed to keep his promise and when the Major called at the lawyer's office it was empty. Then the Major hurried to Cotterill's family's home, over a drug store, in Sixth avenue, near Forty-ninth street, and found that also vacated.

On Saturday last Mrs. Cotterill, an educated and well-born woman, and her eight children took passage in the steerage of the England, their tickets having been provided by contributions raised by the rector of the church that she attended, her husband having left her wholly destitute. Cotterill had decamped with over \$440,000.

"This is astounding!" Mr. Robertson ex-

claimed. "You never heard of such a scandal in connection with your friend before?" queried the reporter.

I assure you I never did." he answered. "Do you think it out of keeping with issung a circular ending as follows that was the ans of bolstering up a gigantic swindling cheme?" asked the reporter, handing Mr. Robertson the following clipping of the cir-cular issued by President Cotterili in the hal-eyon days of the company, and which Mr. Robertson took with him on a trip to Eng-land as an aid in disposing of some of the stock:

stock:

I would only say in conclusion that from two years' constant daily intercourse with the Processor, being at his house almost daily, and having had the most intimate relations with his family, and having availed myself of the opporamities thus offered of testing the good faith of the parties, and carefully watching every cirumstance. I am satisfied as I know that the sun rises and sets daily that the Professor does by his process accomplish all that is claimed.

HE HAS PAITE IN COTTRILL

HE HAS PAITH IN COTERILL. Mr. Robertson did not answer the question irectly but declared emphatically:

"I do not believe that Mr. Cotterill was cognizant in the slightest degree with the fraud in this case. I think he has acted with the greatest integrity all through the matter."
"How much of the stock has he held?"
"About five hundred shares, which he still

"And about how much money has the ompany received?"

WHAT BECAME OF THE OTHER \$170,000? "About \$350,000 from the sale of stock,&c."
"Of which \$180,000 went to the Friend

Yes."
What became of the balance?" "What became of the balance?"
Oh, well, you know, a great deal was spent on the factory in Brooklyn."
"It was given out that the \$180,000 the Friends got was to be used for that purpose.' HELLO! WHAT'S THIS ABOUT WOODWORTH? "Oh, not all. They were only supposed to buy the machinery. Then we had to pay large salaries, and besides, Mr. Woodworth, the original President of the Company, took a large sum of money out of it by breach of trust—breach of faith rather," he added.

How was that?"
Well, he retained for his own use large as of money that he collected for the Comy. He was a high liver and spent money

Was he prosecuted?" "Oh, no; we gave him stock and asked him to retire, which he did." he concluded. Mr. Woodworth died several years ago.—

Rep.]
Mr. Robertson could not say when Mr. Cotterill would be back from the West. The last he heard from him was that he was trying to attach the property owned by the Friends and their friends, in Michigan, but it has been mortgaged heavily, and he has many difficulties to contend with. Mr. Cotterill has also wired Mr. Robertson that Mrs. Friend, Howard & Co. have fied, and are presumably in Canada.

THEY CAN'T BE ARRESTED IN CANADA.

"Can they be arrested there?" Mr. Robertson was asked this morning.
"No. They cannot be extradited. Their offense is not extraditable."
"But warrants have been issued for their arrest is England. Can they not be arrested on them in Canada?" saked the reporter.
"I do not know of any warrants having been obtained in England. They would be of no use, as the people have committed no trime in England or its dominious."
"Then the main hope of saving anything

from the wreck depends upon what you can get for the refuse in the old factory?"
"It seems so. I am in hopes, however, that Mr. Cotterill may succeed in getting their property out West." he returned.

MR. ROBERTSON LOSES HIS TEMPER. MR. ROBERTSON LOSES HIS TEMPER.

Mr. Robertson was not as cool as usual this
morning, and nearly lost his temper once.
This was when the reporter showed him the
clippings stating that Mr. Cotterill had been in
trouble before, and that religious people had
subscribed to send his wife home to England,
which money she really used to go to her
husband in Canada.

MRS. COTTERILL IS WITH HER HUSBAND.

MRS. COTTERILL IS WITH HER HUSBAND.

"All I know of their family relations is that they lived happily in Orange. N.J., since I have known them. Mrs. Cotterill is now with her husband in the West.

"The rumors and stories that are current," continued the Treasurer, excitedly, "are annoving in the extreme. Why, only this morning I received a letter from some fool, who says that seeing I am in trouble about this swindling business, promises to get me out of it for \$200.

"I am in no trouble. I am only sorry that I have been connected with the affair. I am entirely innocent of any wrong-doing in the matter, and as soon as possible I will go back to England and tell my friends so.

"Another groundless lie is the story told by an engineer named Babbitt, who says that he was hired to attend our engines in Brooklyn; that he found out something wrong: that he came to me and Mr. Cotterill, and told us of his suspicions, and that he was bought off, given one hundred doliars, two shares of stock and his salary to keep silence. ais salary to keep silence. ROBERTSON DENTES BARRITT'S STORY.

"I never met the man to my knowledge.
Assuredly, if he had ever seen me and told
me, or breathed a suspicion that all was not
right, I would have investigated it at once,
"I was in England at the time he says he

right, I would have investigated it at once,

"I was in England at the time he says he
foreshadowed fraud. I believe fairly that
Mr. Cotterill would have done the same as I
would have done."

"Did you ever hear of Babbitt at all?"
asked the reporter.

"The only time to my knowledge that I
ever did was about two months ago,
when a man came to me with
two shares of stock and told me that they
were given to him by his uncle, a man named were given to him by his uncle, a man named Babbitt. Now, it stands to reason that Bab-bitt would not have done so if he had sus-pected anything wrong."

BABBITT'S ALLEGATIONS. Here the reporter showed him the follow-ing extract from an interview with Babbitt, received from St. Louis and printed this

I told Cotterill, Sniffen and Robertson, after I told Cotterill, Sniffen and Robertson, after roll investigation, that the whole thing was a fraud. Well, they laid me off and gave me \$100-I don't know what for-and told me all I had to do was to report to President Cotterill's office and draw my salary. I reported that way for several months.

"Scandalous, scandalous," he ejaculated upon finishing it. "I can only say again that the fellow lies when he says he ever spoke to me about the matter."

MR. BOBERTSON'S CHALLENGE. MR. ROBERTSON'S CHALLENGE.

When the Treasurer has grown calm again he was asked why, in view of his total ignorance of the electric process, he should in England issue a challenge signing his own name, claiming that Friend's process for refluing sugar was ahead of everything in the same line and could not be equalled, and concluding by offering a wager of £500 to any who could prove him wrong.

To this he said he didn't know. Some friends told him to issue the challenge and he did.

'Of course I felt perfectly sure that every-

he did.

"Of course I felt perfectly sure that everything was all right, with Mr. Cotterill's circular in my possession." he added.

Furthermore, he declared that he had never attended a single demonstration of the great process held in the Brooklyn factory, his business being mainly to attend to the English customers.

"I have crossed the ocean twenty times," he said.

he said.
"How many of your personal friends—that is, those whom you induced to buy stock are among the victims?" he was stock - are asked next. HIS PRIENDS HAVEN'S LOST.

"Not one, as far as I know," he replied.
"I only induced three friends of mine by my advice to embark in the enterprise.

ONE MADE MONEY.

"One of them made money by dealing in the stock. I don't know whether the other two did or not, but I don't think they lost anything."

"How have you fared yourself?"

ROBERTSON AREAD PINANCIALLY. "Well. I can't say that I have lost anything, if you except the shares of stock which I still hold and which I valued at \$400.000 at few weeks ago, but which I now consider valueloss. Outside of that, I am ahead of the

business."

Mr. Robertson's attention was next directed to the exclusive report in The Wolld this morning of the interview with Mrs. H. M. Baillie, a Brooklyn dressmaker, who for eight months was a dressmaker in the Friend household. She tells a very interesting story of the early struggles of the Friends when they lived at 237 East Sixtieth street.

MRS, BAILLIE'S STORY.

"They were always talking sugar," she says,
"and used to work down in the cellar of the
house. I understood that the Professor was inventing a new process of refining sugar.
"Finally a day was set for an experiment, and
Mr. Cotterill, Mr. Robertson, the Howards and
one or two others all went into the cellar together. Two days previous the Professor had
received eight barrels of black, raw sugar. It
was in the cellar.

"The black sugar came out pure white, or so
the Professor and his wife pretended, and when
they came out of the cellar Howard, Cotterill
and the others were laughing in great glee.

"It's the biggest thing of the age, I heard
one of them say.
"I retired to my room, just over the one occupied by the Friends, and could hear everything they said distinctly through an open register.

ister.
After the visitors went away I heard the wife complaining about having had to throw nasty raw sugar into the sink to dissolve and run

raw sugar into the sink to dissolve and run away.

"Never mind, Ollie, we will make our fortune, said the Professor.

"The Professor said he would get \$20,000 for the next experiment. Next day I went into the cellar and found it flooded with thick, mushy raw sugar, ouly half dissolved. It had bursted the water pipe and flooded everything. Then I knew they were up to some swindling scheme.

"They of course had refined sugar brought in, and made believe to have refined it from the raw material sent to them, which they really sent into the sewers."

Mrs. Baillie alleges that Mr. Cotteriil later

Mrs. Baillie alleges that Mr. Cotterill later on knew about the Friends' operations. Mr. Robertson denies that he knows this lady, or that he was ever at any experiment in the Professor's houses.

WHAT DE. CROSBY SAYS.

An Evening World reporter saw Dr. John B. Crosby, President Cotterill's physician, at the Barrett House this morning. He was shown the clipping printed further up in this story and asked whether it was true.

'I do not," he replied, "and I do not believe it."

'Do you think that President Cotterill had any was night or that Friend was a fraud?"

had any suspicion that Friend was a fraud?"
'I do not. I believe that he was perfectly
honest in the belief that Friend was possessed
of a wonderful secret.

TOLD COTTEBILL IT WAS A FRAUD. "Did you ever express to him your opinion

that the whole business was a sham?"
'I believe I did."
'When?"

"I don't remember just now-" NO DOUBT OF FRIEND'S DEATH.

The doctor was rather reticent in talking and did not care to give his opinion of Friend, whom he treated during the illness that caused his death. He said, however, that there was no doubt of his death.

COTTERILL'S SON NEVER BRAND OF IT. Ernest Cotterill, son of President Cotterill, s employed at 115 Broadway. He is a fine looking man about thirty years old.

An Evening World reporter asked him whether it was true that his father had fled with \$40,000 of other people's money in 1876. He assured the reporter that he had never heard of it, and decidedly refused to speak on the sugar question. on the sugar question.

SNIFFEN PLACED SOME OF THE MACHINERY. Mr. E. Sniffen, the architect and superintendent at the factory in Brooklyn, said that he was employed by the Company to make the necessary alterations in the building. He received a salary of \$30 a week.

"After these alterations had been made," questioned the reporter,

Yes." What for ?"

What for ?

Well, to make repairs and to fix up boxes and machinery for the Professor.

"Did you place all the machinery?"

"Yes; all."

"Then you must have been in the secret rooms?" NOT EXACTLY.

"Well, I—that is—it was only the elevator machinery that I put in."

"Then you didn't see the secret rooms?"

"No. The Professor wouldn't allow any

one in them."
"Did Babbitt tell you that the thing was fraud and a sham?"
"He did not."
"What was be paid salary for after being

discharged?"
"Well, it pays to retain a good engineer, even if he does no work. I believe it is usual." COTTERILL OFTEN AT THE FACTORY.

'Did Mr. Cotterill come over to the fac tory often?"
"Oh, yes, every two or three days."
Mr. Sniffen believes in the electric process
yet and expects to see the sugar refined that

way yet.

DAISY HUTCHINSON'S PIRTY.

One of Pittsburg's Notorious Women Be-

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7, -The fast set of this city are greatly excited at present over the sudden reformation of Daisy Hutchinson. who for many years has been one of the most notorious leaders of the demi-monde here.

She had a big house on Second avenue nagnificently furnished, and kept about dozen girls. Last week she turned them all out of the house, and has brought a married sister and her husband to live with her.

For several days she has been receiving religious instructions from a Catholic priest.
She says she will hereafter be known by her right name. Maggie Brinneger.
In an interview with The Evening World a good and proper life in the future. The fear of falling into the hands of the law had almost crazed her and shown her the evil of her ways. It has broken down her health and for the short time she expects to live she will endeavor to lead a Christian life.

The woman at one time kept a house in New York and claims to be well-known there. She is known to be worth \$50,000, and it is said her real reason for reforming is caused by fear of the Law and Order Society of this city that has been waging war on these resorts for some time. ligious instructions from a Catholic priest.

esorts for some time.

She was one of the best-known women of her class in the country, and made herself notorious here at one time by endeavoring to force her attentions on the brother of Lotta, the actress, for whom she evinced a violent attachment.

BLEW HIS HEAD OFF.

Joseph Jueger Put the Muzzle of a Shot-

gun to His Head and Fired. A shocking suicide occurred in Hoboken to-day, Joseph Jaeger, an Austrian, fortytwo years of age and living at 24 Willow avenue with his wife and three children, blew the top of his head off with an old-fashioned the top of his head off with an old-fashioned shotgun at 11 o'clock. He sat at full length in a rocking-chair, and placing the st-ck of the gun between his feet and the muzzle at his neck pulled the trigger with his foot. The ceiling above where he sat is spattered with hlood and clots of flesh.

Jaeger's married life was apparently happy and no cause is assigned except despondency over sickness.

New Names on Hotel Registers.

G. W. Hill, of Burlington, Vt., and A. W. Edwards, of Fargo, Dak., are at the Bartholdi. S. T. Everett, of Cleveland; F. J. McArdle, of St. Paul, and R. H. Campe, of Pittsburg, are at the St. James Hotel.

Among the Brunswick guests are R. A. Kettie, of Chicago; A. Hilsey, of Erie, Pa., and O. D. Lathrop, of Chicago.

Robert McDowell, of Baltimore; W. F. Collins, of Toronto, and A. J. Kicks, Clerk United States Court, Cleveland, are at the Albemarle.

Willard Graham, of St. Louis; George E. Pearl, of Boston, and N. P. H. Wiegus, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., are stopping at the Sturtevant.

The Quetations.

	American Cable	8036	80%	80%
	American Cable. Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe. Brunswick Land.	5654	5636	56
	Brunswick Land,	16%	1.6%	16.
	Chesapeake & Ohio.	1856	1894	184
		100	109	108%
	Chicago & Northwest	10736	10736	106%
i	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	63234	6334	62%
	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pfd	103%	10334	103
	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	19754	19734	9734
	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	4336	4336	4:334
	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pfd	19434	9454	19494
	Colorado Coal & Iron	3054	3054	3034
ł	Consolidated Gas	8136	18154	8134
	Consolidated Gas	14114	14114	140%
	Delaware & Hudson	132	1:02	131%
	Green Bay & Winona	o.	- 5	4%
	Lake Shore. Lake Krie & Western pfd	10336	104	1034
	Lake Krie & Western pfd	5134	5136	5134
	Louisville & Nashville	57	57	56%
	Manhattan Consol	9034	191	1903
	Michigan Central	87	87	87
	Mil., L. S. & Western	5116	5136	5114
ł	Mil., L. S. & West. pfd	11116	9:234	9134
	Missouri Pacific	7334	7334	7234
	Missouri, Kansas & Terra.	1:596	1,1596	13%
	N. Y & Perry Coal	2004	30%	2994
	New Jersey Central	1416	197924	9734
	N. Y. & New England	9.276	9.534	4414
	N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis N. Y. Lake Eric & Western	A329	3.279	1729
	N. Y., Lake Eric & Western.	※(物)	25.18	272
	N. Y . Lake Erie & Western ofd	0134	0194	153.24
	N. Y. Snso & Western	-725	200	. 034
١	Norfolk & Western pfd	121029	2302	5179
	Northern Pacific pfd	127.57	214	01/20
	Ohio & Mississippi	200	25572	27.74
	Oregon Railway & Nav	114.78	773	201
		MARC	- Section	2415
	Pagine Mail	17772	1772	220
	Philadelphia & Reading	21152	4 6 67	4:27
	Rich & West Point Ter	5247	0.487	340
	Rich & W. P. Ter. pfd	780	750	740
	St. Paul & Omaha pfd	0110	0112	91.0
	St. Paul & Duluth	40	40	40
	St. Louis & San Francisco pfd	6696	60%	BHA
	Texas Pacific	99	0.1	1343
	Tenn. Coa: & Iron pfd	944	19414	11414
	Union Pacific	6442	0.512	641
	Union Pacific	8312	8:132	830
	Mark and the A. T. a. b. Western Street	400	4100.2	5400

Bettled in London by Read Bros,

HIGH WINDS' HAVOC TO BENEFIT THE CITY.

Along the Coast.

Big Sea Breakers.

Property.

The inhabitants of this city and suburbs arose early this morning, and after taking an whether the rain would ever stop.

A majority of them had spent Sunday indoors and thought, after having read the fairer and cooler weather predictions printed pass and leave the streets in some condition | mind.

the rain ceased to fall at 9.10 o'clock, after is here given in substance : having come down continuously for fortynine and one-quarter hours, it started in again

the caller.
Oh! We have seen the worst of it. The Oh! We have seen the worst of it. The storm passed early this morning, taking a northeasterly course, and is now central over the New England States, aiming direct for Canada. The indications are that we will now have fair and cooler weather, with fresh northwest winds.

"There has been a terrible time along the coast," he continued "and you may are not

coast," he continued, "and you may expect to hear of shocking disasters. Along the New Jersey coast and out at sea the wind reached a velocity of from fifty to sixty miles an hour. Here in New York it travelled at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour. At present it is blowing at about eighteen or twenty miles

blowing at about eighteen or twenty miles per hour.

"There is a heavy fog outside that is holding a good many vessels. The wind did blow northeast, but it has now changed to northwest. There is no sign of snow, as the temperature is quite moderate all over the Union. In New York this morning it was 38, "It looks as though a storm was forming in the Southwest and another in the Northwest. The former will not amount to anything, but of the size of the other, I can't say anything yet, as it is only forming. There are signals displayed all along the Atlantic coast for high northwesterly winds. It will coast for high northwesterly winds. It will clear off to-day and we will have crisp and cooler weather."

The winds have played various pranks all

The winds have played various pranks all over the city. Big fron and wooden signs flying through the air at a rapid gait have been frequent sights, and there were many escapes from serious injuries to pedestrians. In the upper part of the city several plateglass windows succumbed. The winds played havoc in Lispenard street. A sign was carried away from No. 25 and broken in two pieces. One half smashed the plateglass windows of No. 25, and the other part travelled fully forty feet and demolished the windows of No. 17.

There were many trees blown to the In Brooklyn several large fences were car-ried away, and two buildings in process of erection on Greene avenue met with serious

lamage.
Danger lurked along the New Jersey coast, and warning lights were displayed. In many instances the watch at the Summer resorts was doubled and the watchmen went around in couples.

The breakers fell over many of the bulk-

The breakers fell over many of the bulk-heads, with disastrous results. The worst effects of the storm were felt along Monmouth Beach.

The breakers ripped out several of the bulkheads and washed away the foundations of many cottages. St. Peter's Church was seriously injured, and the brick piers and beautiful lawn, the property of ex-United States Attorney Keasby, were knocked to pieces.

pieces.

The storm also caused considerable damage at Seabright. The Shrewsbury River overflowed in the streets to a depth of several feet. José F. de Navarro lost a heavy stone bulkhead, and the bulkhead of James M. hukhead, and the bulkhead of James M. Allger suffered seriously.

Several of the larger craft crept in past Sandy Hook in the early hours of morning, Among them were the City of Savannah, La Normandie, Seminole and the Wilcommen.

FAST ON SCITUATE ROCKS.

The Schooner W. Parnell O'Hara Goes Ashere with 14,000 Haddock. [SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

SCITUATE. Mass., Jan. 7.-Schooner W. Parnell O'Hara is fast on the rocks on the second cliff. She was discovered about 5 A. M. by John Doherty, who lives close to the water side. A few minutes later Patrolman Marcus Barbour, of the Fourth Cliff man Marcus Barbour, of the Fourth Cliff
Life-Saving Station, came along in his boat
to the mouth of the harbor. He saw her and
immediately lit his signal torch. It was very
thick at the time and from the top of the
beach she could hardly be seen. About an
hour later, the tide having oblied, the captain and two of the crew succeeded in getting ashore. The Evening World correspondent was on the beach. To him Capt.
O'Brien stated that he left Georges at 10
A. M. Sunday with about 14,000 haddock
aboard. The wind is blowing fresh.

The continued rain has left the track in such a terrible condition that the management have decided to postpone the races at Clifton to-day.

The entries will all stand until the day set,
Wednesday next, when it is hoped that the track
will have regained its usual condition.

Don't You Know

that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to death? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Da. Sade's Caraban Remedor is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists. *.*

The Great Storm Did Mischief All Some Good Suggestions in Mayor Grant's Message.

Bulkheads Washed Away by the Open the Museums on Sunday Is

A Flood at Seabright and Much Loss of Words of Wisdom About New Parks and Where They Are Needed.

Mayor Grant's first message has been looked for with interest. What reforms the observation of the sky overhead, wondered | new administration might suggest. To what

in yesterday's papers, that the storm would factorily answer have agitated the public

The document was sent to the new Board But these were false hopes, for although of Aldermen shortly after noon to-day, and

It would fill about six columns of a news. paper. It begins with a statement of the

nine and one-quarter hours, it started in again about twenty minutes later.

This visitation is about the worst we have experienced since the memorable blizzard on March 12. Although the atmosphere itself has not been cold, there have been high winds blowing, which wrecked umbrellas and carried the drizzling raindrops down behind the collars of those who ventured out.

The storm started in the South Friday night and made its way along the coast in a northeasterly direction. At 7.55 o'clock Saturday morning it struck New York. Up to 9 o'clock this morning the fall amounted to two inches.

An Evening World in again from the delta funded and, temporary debt outstanding Dec. 31, 1887, was \$132,823,066, 15.

The amount issued during 1888 and payable from the Sinking Fund and bonds issued from the Sinking Fund and the amount outstanding at the close of 1888 was \$135,747,825,95. The total funded debt is \$132,445,095,46 as against \$128,288,719,45 on Dec. 31, 1887. In 1888, as prepared by Comptroller Meyers.

The total funded and, temporary debt outstanding Dec. 31, 1887, was \$132,823,066, 15.

The amount redeemed during 1888 was \$22,868,060.84 and the amount outstanding at the close of 1888 was \$128,288,719,45 on Dec. 31, 1887. In 1888, as prepared by Comptroller Meyers.

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The amount redeemed during 1888 was \$22,868,060.84 and the amount outstanding of 1888 was \$22,868,060.84 and the amount outstanding for

increase its indebtedness beyond 10 per cent, of the assessed valuation of the real estate within its limits. The books of the Assessors show a valuation of \$1,302,818,879. While the gross bonded indebtedness of the city is \$132,145,095,46, the sinking fund for its redemption holds \$44,434,690.12.

WHERE PARES ARE REALLY NEEDED. Mayor Grant gives his predecessor some hard hits on the awful condition of the city streets, and argues in favor of small parks detting the thickly settled portions of the city, rather than hat the city should erect large parks in the annexed districts, where there will be no crying need for them for a

eneration. Among other things, Mayor Grant says: For the purchase of new parks, for the improvement of the river front and for the discharge of other obligations already imposed apon it, the city will be compelled to issue additional bonds amounting to about \$18,561,

ditional bonds amounting to about \$18,561,000.

He then shows that the city will be, consequently, compelled to increase its indebtedness by nearly \$10,000,000, and adds:

"I am aware that the large revenues of the Sinking Fund are yearly effecting substantial reductions in the amount of the city's debt, and that there is a yearly normal increase in assessed valuatious of real estate, averaging about \$40,000,000, both of which are thus constantly feeding the margin between the constitutional limitation add our actual net indebtedness. Still, in view of the imperative demands upon the resources of the city for extensive and costly improvements necessary to adapt the city to the wants of its enormous and rapidly increasing population. I deem it proper to particularly invite your attention to this subject, as in a discussion of the necessities of the city it is of obvious importance to bear constantly in mind the extent of our resources.

SADDLED WITH USELESS LAND.

and says:

Whatever may be thought of the purchase of lands within the city limits for park purposes, I can conceive of no instification for the expenditure of nearly \$3,000,000 in acquiring title to a large tract of land in Westchester County, far from the city limits, and on which the city may be compelled to pay taxes to an adjoining jurisdiction, while the park will be so remote and the expense of access so great that it is doubtful if it will ever be of any benefit to the mass of our citizens.

WHY NOT PUT OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

THERE? He suggests that some of our charitable in-stitutions should be placed on these park lands instead of spending money for ground on Long Island, and asserts, with much

To pay for these new public parks, bonds mus To pay for these new public parks, bonds must be issued to the amount of upwards of nine millions of dollars. Under the provisions of the Bonded Indebtedness act of 1878, one-twentieth of the amount of these bonds must be raised by direct taxation each year, so that the whole may be paid within twenty years. As these parks have been secured for the benefit of posterity, it is manifestly unfair to require this generation to pay the entire cost of them. I would, therefore, recommend the enactment of a law anthorizing the issue of bonds running for forty or fifty years, and payable from the Sinking Fund, thus obviating the necessity of raising annually by direct taxation the amount now required by law, and relieving the taxpayers of this onerous burden.

OPEN THE MUSEUMS ON SUNDAY.

This about the museums: This about the museums:

The parks of the city have been established for the use and enloyment of the whole people. Everything that they contain should therefore be freely accessible to the citizens. The closing of the Museums of Art and Natural History on Sundays is a practical exclusion of the industrial masses from an opportunity to visit them. I hope that seme means will soon be devised by which these museums will be accessible to the public on Sunday.

THE BAPID TRANSIT PROBLEM. The "rapid transit problem is unsolved,"

he says.

It may be proper, however, to state that in the construction of a rapid-transit road it will be necessary to rely upon private enterprise. We might, indeed, prefer that the road itself be constructed at the public expense, and when completed leased for a term of years to the highest bidder upon conditions which would carefully provide for the comfort of the citizens and for a suitable return to the public treasury. But in view of the limit to which the borrowing capacity of the city is now restricted, this scheme would be impracticable. Private capital must, therefore, furnish the means for the construction of the road, but he public authorities must be vigilant to guard the right of the citizens to the enjoyment of a fair proportion of the benefits that will flow from its overation. he says.

OUR DOCKS NEED IMPROVING. The clause on docks is written from personal observation. It says, among other

The necessity for an improved system of docks The necessity for any analysis of the people. Since my election to the office of Mayor I have personally examined the water frost on the east and west sides of the city, and my examination has moved me to surprise that the commerce of our city has continued to flourish, notwithstanding the dis-

couraging circumstances with which it has been

couraging circumstances with which it has been encumbered.

The commercial supremacy of our city depends upon its natural advantages as a scaport. Vessels bearing merchancine from foreign constructives to the various cities on this continent naturally choose our harbor as the point of discharge. It is easier of access than any other in the country. The pilotage ground is shorter. Its extensive water-front is unequalled.

But if rival cities offer greater inducements to shipping than we afford, if their docks be superior, if the rates of wharfage be lower, or if they furnish greater facilities for the trans-shipment of cargoes, the natural advantages of this port are to that extent neutralized and the rivalry of other cities is correspondingly encouraged.

In order to preserve the commercial primacy of our city, if therefore becomes our paramount duty so to improve and regulate our magnificent water-front that our supalmacy as the chief port of the Western Hemisphere will be forever secured.

PAVEMENTS NEED REPAIRING.

The message refers to the horrible condition of the city streets and pavements and the ressing need of repair and improvement. The Mayor doesn't think that the \$500.000 and apportionment for street cleaning is

new administration might suggest. To what corners the new broom would first be applied in the inauguration of its clean sweep.

These and many other questions which the Tammany Hall Mayor's message might satisfactorily answer have agitated the public mind.

The document was sent to the new Board

The document was sent to the new Board

To what the law be amended so as to permit the appropriation of sufficient moneys entirely to repaye such of these averages as have fallen into a state of decay, and after the main thoroughfares shall have been placed in proper shall have been placed in proper condition, the streets running at right angles to them should be repayed wherever such repayement may be necessary.

Some true things are said about the tearing up of the pavements. For instance: It will, however, be impossible to maintain our thorough fares in a proper condition so long as the power is given by law to private corporations to disturb the pavements whenever they think proper to do so for the purpose of laying pipes and mains. At the present time the city is helpless to prevent the disturbance of our streets by certain corporations, and I suggest that the Consolidation act be so amended that the local authorities shall have the right to determine when excavations may be made in the public thoroughfares and to impose proper conditions as to the time and manner in which such undertakings may be prosecuted. It will, however, be impossible to maintain

THE HOUSEHOLDER CONSIDERED FOR ONCE. He does not consider the neglect of house-holders to observe the ordinances wholly in-ercusable and suggests that a simple code of ordinance be compiled.

He refers to the unjust taxes that this city is compelled to pay to the State, and says that we should have representation in the State Board of Assessors. ONE ROOF POR ALL.

UNJUST STATE TAXES.

He approves of all of the city departments being in one building. MORE SCHOOLS. He advises the increase of schools and the expenditure of money for other educational

purposes. MAYOR CHAPIN'S MESSAGE.

He Recommends Brooklyn Improvements Which Will Cost Millions. Mayor Chapin this morning submitted his annual message to the Board of Aldermen. It is a somewhat lengthy one and treats upon

many important measures for the improvement of the city of Broolyn. The principal point advocated is a new and systematic sewerage of the whole city, to meet which Mayor Chapin suggests the issue of bonds in the annount of \$1,900,000.

The Mayor calls attention to the need of street improvements, and suggests the issue of \$2,500,000 in bonds for that purpose.

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ANN O'DELIA CRUSHED AGAIN.

Judge Andrews Holds Her Unfit to Have Contrel of Her Children.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, to-day, Judge Andrews rendered his decision in the suit of Ann O'Delia Diss Debar to compel the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to give up her two children, Julia and Alice Messant, and it was another crusher for Luther K. Marsh's fat priestess.

Judge Andrews r cites that Ann O'Delia is not living in wedlock; that she is unnit to take charge of the children, and that the commitment is valid.

Carriages, like a funeral procession, to Essex Market Police Court, with the object of laying out Dr. Weber's coachiman, Degar.

The medical plaintiffs were Dr. Schale, Dr. Feldman, Dr. Fischer and Dr. Lichstein. Dr. Weber gave bond for Degar in \$500 to keep the peace for three months.

None of the doc'ors were in this morning. Weber, was a physician of long standing and was universally liked and respected, except by a few of his professional neighbors.

Degar had been with them three years. Said Mrs. Weber:

"He is a simple, honest fellow. The coachimen chaff him and they act like children. They quarrel about horses. It doesn't amount to anything."

Across the way, at Dr. Pinner's, a little maid was a fine man and that the coachiman was a dandy. She thought it was all jealousy.

was a fine man and that the coachman was a dandy. She thought it was all jealousy. Degar was a very quiet, well-behaved chap.

At Dr. Fischer's a lady also said that jealousy had much to do with the matter, but that it was Dr. Weber who was jealous and who encouraged his man to be ugly.

"Only the other day he ran into Dr. Fischer's carriage while it was standing at the door and broke it. This coachman passed here this morning, almost completely prostrated by her husband's sudden death. The remains of Mr. Witherell have been sent from Denver here. Miss Abbott will start with them to-night for Gloucester, Mass., where the interment will take place. The company will not disband.

Was a fine man and that the coachman was a dandy. She thought it was all jealousy. Degar was a very quiet, well-behaved chap.

At Dr. Fischer's a lady also said that jealousy had much to do with the matter, but that it was Dr. Weber while it was standing at the door and broke it. This coachman passed here this morning and he made a face at me as I was at the window, just as if he'd say: 'So, now! I'm out.''

An apothecary in the neighborhood said at was jealousy. The other coachmen were down on Degan.

The wicked conchman was a dandy. She thought it was all jealousy.

Only the other day he ran into Dr. Fischer's carriage while it was standing at the door and broke it. This coachman passed here this morning and he made a face at me as I was at the window, just as if he'd say: 'So, now! I'm out.''

An apothecary in the neighborhood said at the window, just as if he'd say: 'So, now! I'm out.''

The wicked coachman was standing like a mount of refined innocence in front of Dr. Weber's this forencon. He had a livery, Abbott will start with them to-night for Gloucester, Mass.. where the interment will take place. The company will not disband, but keep on filling engagements.

GALENA AT JAMAICA FOR COAL. All Was Well at Port-au-Prince When She Left There.

THE CARLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION I JAMAICA, Jan. 7.-The United States steamer Galena has arrived to take in coal. Everything was quiet at Port-au-Prince

The Galena will return in ten days. Indians Fight a Duct.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]
Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7.—News from the Blackfeet Agency says that a four-cornered due Blackfeet Agency says that a long-less between a and children.

took place in the Sweet Grass Hills between a Anyhow, William Degar has got to behave quartet of River Crow and Gros Ventres Indians Four of them were killed. Much had feeling ex-iets, but Agent Allen has taken measures to pre-vent further trouble.

Had a Case of Small-pax on Board. (SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.) VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 7 .- A man named Thomas, member of Joe Murphy's Theatrical company, was found suffering from small-pox on board the steamer Premier, which arrived here last night from Scattle. The boat was not permitted to land.

Guttenburg Entries for To-Morrow. [SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD,]
NORTH HUDSON DRIVING PARK, N. J., Jan. 7 The following is the programme and entries for the Guttenburg races Tuesday, Jan. 8.

for the Guttenburg races Tuesday, Jan. 8.

First Race Purse \$200 : selling allowances: five furlongs. Mabel coit, 132 Pat Oakley, 125; Vaniter,
121; Romence, 110; Blees, 118; Glen Almend,
18; John Finn, 118; Carlow, 118; Velvet, 118; St.
Clair, 114; Lagardere, 114; Chinchilla, 113; Vengence,
113; Matt Sharpe, 113; String Ban, 115; Vengence,
113; Matt Sharpe, 113; String Ban, 115; Vengence,
112; Phil Thompson, 100; 16.

Fecond Race—Fire furious; selling allowances,
\$200. Playfair, 133; Wanderment, 126; Roundsman,
121; Jose Pierson, 123; Pocomoke, 123; Vett, 118;
Nankipoo, 118; Warder, 118; Historace, 118; Broughton, 118; Harry Broom, 113; Trade Dollar, 113; Ida
West, 118; Rosalie, 117; Wilfred Jay, 112; Lizzie M.,
111; Cocince, 102; He
Third Race—Six and one-half furiongs; selling allowances.—Montana Regent, 110; Treasuret, 110;
Count Luns, 110; Not Guilty, 110; Jack Cocks, 107;
Aloc, 107; Breton, 104; Breer, 104; Colimet, 101;
Elsetricity, 101; Gold Star, 13; Quincy, 30; Stanler,
15; Nita, 148; B.

Fourth Race—Theology arters of a mile, 9250.—Ben
Thompson, 115; Duke of Bourbon, 115; Spinster, 118; 165. Nita, 194 lb. Fourth Race—Three-quarters of a mile, \$250.—Ben Thompson, 115. Duke of Bourbon, 115. Spinette, 113. Susie Douglass gelding, 112. Arthur W., 100. Ten Rookh, 17. Dr. Jekyl, 97. Servia, 95 lb. Firth Race—Five furlongs; selling allowances; \$200.—Costello, 123. Black Thorn, 123. Tunia, 120; Krishne, 120. Orlando, 120, Arisona, 108 lb.

PRICE ONE CENT.

WAITING FOR JOHN.

Kilrain's Representatives Are in

Sullivan Passed Through Buffalo

Authorities Show No Disposition 'to Arrest the Match-Makers.

Jake Kilrain will not be here at the meeting to arrange the fight with John L. Sulli-

Sullivan Will Get There.

assed through here about 7 o'clock this morning on his way to Toronto to meet the representatives of Jake Kilrain. Mitchell and Kilrain left for Albany this

\$500 Bonds. William Degar, the handsome young coachman of Dr. John G. Weber, 74 Rivington street, drove his master out this morning, as usual, though he was yesterday nearly in the

having badly to the doctors of the neighborheed and their Jehus. He ran into their carriages, it was said, spit on their wives and children and made offensive remarks, gestures and grimaces.

Doctor's Block," and the irreverent style it Pill avenue." On the east side are Drs. Pinner, Golz and Lichstein; on the west side are Drs. John.

ston, Dann, Weber, Cowen, Shale and Feld-

man.

monument of refined innocence in front of Dr. Weber's this forenoon. He had a livery, but wears it only on grand occasions, when the Doctor takes out his sorrel span and drives in style,
if physiognomy is any guide, then the
blond young man is not as black as he is painted.

painted.

"I never spit on any one," he said, indignantly. "Dr. Feldman's coachman struck me with a whip. One of the other coachmen did it, too. I didn't run into Dr. Fischer's carriage, but the little boy who was driving it backed into me. No: I don't like these fellows, but I never bother them. It is they who bother me. They are trying to get me away from Dr. Weber,"

Degar's grand livery may have something away from Dr. Weber."
Degar's grand livery may have something to do with the burning jealousy on the part of his brother Jehus. He is a man of twenty-seven, with blue eyes and sandy side-whiskers. He is a German and has a wife Anyhow, William Degar has got to bensylainself for three months or have \$500 paid for his cutting up. Probably William will

Last of the Quadruplets Dead. (SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)
WORKESTER, Mass., Jan. 7.—Laura, the last
in the quartet of Millbury babies, died last
vening at the age of nine weeks.

Sigmund Stern, dealer in jewelry at 52 Maiden ane, made an assignment to-day to Heury Brunhild with preferences of \$3,544.

diminishing in force.

Toronto.

Early This Morning.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 7.-Parson Davies, W. E. Harding, Ed Plummer and J. J. Roche, of the Baltimore American, arrived here at 8, 20 last evening.

So far there has been no attempt at arrest.

ISPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD. 1
BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—John L. Sullivan

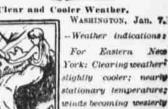
JEHU MUST KEEP THE PEACE. Dr. Weber's Bland Conchman Is Under

clutch of justice. The handsome William was accused of be-

Rivington street, between Orchard and Allen, is a nest of doctors. It is called

Five of these worthy physicians went in carriages, like a funeral procession, to Essex

Maiden Lane Jewelry Failure.



The Weather To-Day.

Clear and Cooler Weather. THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. -Weather indications: For Eastern Nece York: Clearing weather?

not cut up.